

and sewer service to residents of the sanitary district. In August 1963, the Eden Metropolitan Sewage District was created. The boundaries of this special purpose district are coterminous with the present city limits of Leaksville, Draper, and Spray. Plans have been completed by the Sewage District Commissioners to construct treatment facilities that will improve sanitary sewage disposal in the Tri-Cities. However, part of the populous Central Area lying between the towns was not included in the sewage district. This exemplifies the limited approach to area-wide problems that is characteristic of the Tri-City area. In the future a higher level of fire protection, more police security, better streets and street lighting, sidewalks, and other urban services will be needed by residents of the area. The formation of additional special purpose districts will not be the most effective way to provide governmental facilities.

In the past there has been limited cooperation between the political subdivisions; there has also been disagreement, rivalry, and conflict among separate areas within the Tri-City community. Beginning now, and for the future, efforts to solve community-wide problems can be more effective if a comprehensive approach is taken by all the units of government that are concerned. Such an approach should be based on the principle that sound future growth in the Tri-City area can be accomplished without further splitting into different governmental jurisdictions. Unity of leadership is necessary to foster programs to eliminate duplication, conflict, inadequate services and facilities, lack of cooperation, and confusion. Only when the people living in the area are ready to amend their form of municipal government will they begin to enjoy the benefits of a comprehensive area-wide approach to governmental services which formerly were performed by a multiplicity of governmental jurisdictions.

In addition to the community facilities provided by local governments and special districts, other facilities and services of a similar nature have been made available by private companies, public utility companies, and nonprofit organizations. Among these facilities are some that are generally performed by municipal governments and others that are commonly furnished by private businesses operating under official policies established by state and local governments.

The nature of many facilities, for example streets and highways, sewage disposal, and fire protection that serve the general public require administration, financing, and operation by a unit of government. Frequently it has been found expedient or more efficient, however, to have other community-wide facilities that have a significant effect on the environment of the area provided by privately owned organizations. To avoid consideration of those area-wide facilities and activities provided by non-governmental organizations, such as